

I pledge myself to carry on, in my fumbling way, and however I can, his noble dedicated and sacred work.  
My idol is not dead.

JOSEPH B. GREGG,  
Sunrise Junior High School, Fort  
Lauderdale, Fla.

## Resolution by the Mississippi Legislature Urging Defeat of the Civil Rights Bill

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. WILLIAM M. COLMER**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, recognizing that the passage of the civil rights bill would cause terrifying damage to race relations and to our form of government, the Mississippi Legislature has adopted a concurrent resolution urging the defeat of the bill now before the House.

On behalf of my colleagues, the gentlemen from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. WINSTEAD, and Mr. WILLIAMS], I include the concurrent resolution and commend it to the Members:

#### HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 3

Concurrent resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to defeat the civil rights bill now before that body for consideration

Whereas we have witnessed in our time a gradual erosion of States rights and an ever-increasing degree of Federal control over affairs specifically reserved to the States by the Constitution; and

Whereas there is a clear and unmistakable trend toward further centralization of power in the Federal Government and an ever-increasing restriction on the rights and affairs of our citizens that may be conducted outside the scope of Federal intervention and control; and

Whereas we view this trend as a very definite danger to the existence and perpetuation of the American way of life as we have known it since the founding of our country; and

Whereas we are of the firm conviction that this danger is not confined to any one section or area of our Nation, but that it is inimical to the rights and privileges of the majority of our citizens in every section of our Nation and in every area of life: economic, social, moral, or religious; and

Whereas we regard the so-called civil rights bill now before Congress as the most iniquitous effort ever proposed to thwart the right and choice of the individual, or the majority, to the pursuit of happiness without Federal control; and

Whereas we believe that the passage of this bill further invading the rights of the States to govern themselves and solve their own problems would do irreparable damage to the already critical race relations, would widen the breach already brought about by efforts to force a social merger of incompatible elements of society, and would give untold impetus to the strife and turmoil that has torn our Nation asunder; and

Whereas we regard education and an effort to resolve our own problems on a local level

as more effective in arriving at a solution than Federal compulsion, and we further deny the need of any action by Congress to further restrain and control local affairs by Federal statute; and

Whereas we regard this issue of such importance that we earnestly call upon the legislatures of other States throughout our Nation to join us in this expression of our will to the President, the National Congress, the Justice Department, and any and all other persons or agencies concerned, and to call upon them to recognize and respect the rights of States to local self-government, and to again turn their energies and efforts to the problems of unifying our Nation and performing the functions of government as defined in our Constitution: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Mississippi House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), That this body does hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to defeat the so-called civil rights bill now before that body and to refrain from such infringement upon States rights as would result from the passage of this act; and be it further*

*Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to our Senators and Representatives, to the National Congress, to the press, to the legislatures of other States, and to any other appropriate person or agency.*

Adopted by the house of representatives January 14, 1964.

WALTER SILLERS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
Adopted by the senate January 23, 1964.

CARROLL GARTIN,  
President of the Senate.

## We Lose Ground to Reds From Cuba to Zanzibar

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, the present Democratic administration came to office on the pledge that it would "restore America's lost prestige and influence." This is one of the many promises it has failed to carry out.

In yesterday's Evening Star, Richard Wilson enumerates what is lacking in our foreign policy and proves beyond a doubt that our prestige is almost nonexistent throughout the world:

FOREIGN NATIONALISM STUMPS UNITED STATES—AMERICA CONTINUES TO LOSE GROUND TO REDS FROM CUBA TO ZANZIBAR  
(By Richard Wilson)

U.S. officials, as well as the public, have become so inured to crisis that they have difficulty recognizing the basically adverse trend of world events at this time. There are signs, however, that inside the Johnson administration, as well as outside of it, a grave view is being taken of the present drift.

This is much more than just a drift; in some areas of the world it seems a flowing tide. In southeast Asia there is a rapid deterioration of the Western position, ranging from Vietnam and Cambodia to Indonesia, Burma, and Laos.

Ghana and Zanzibar, in Africa, have

moved into the Communist orbit and Algeria and Morocco are edging that way. With Cuba the first Soviet base in the Western Hemisphere, Panama has now broken with the United States and there is increasing Communist-induced trouble in Bolivia, Venezuela, British Guiana and Brazil.

Adverse events are, in fact, shadowing American policy in at least a dozen countries in the world, partly under Soviet Communist pressure and partly under Chinese Communist pressure. It is hard to recall a period when so many pressures were felt in so many different places, and with so little prospect of an adequate American response.

Our inability to respond is in some ways alarming. The old ways are no longer effective. Attorney General Kennedy learned in Indonesia that the existence of American aid or the threat of its termination would have little, if any, effect on President Sukarno's determination to crush the new British-oriented nation of Malaysia.

Many American lives and many hundreds of millions of dollars, as well as the American military genius, have moved the problem in Vietnam no nearer to a foreseeable solution. All the goodwill in the world has helped us little in Ghana. Threatening events in East Africa might as well have been taking place on the moon; in fact, we might have known more about them if they had.

The picture does not look too bad until it is studied as a whole and then it is seen that the Communist position in terms of world politics is far advanced over what it was 4 years ago.

It is much easier to define what is wrong than to supply any kind of remedy. One thing that is wrong is that we have never been able to carry through a policy which identifies our interests with the rising nationalist interests in many countries in the world.

We do not know how to deal with the rising tide of nationalism whether it is in France, Cuba or Panama. Governments rise to power on a wave of hostility to the United States, or soon thereafter develop this hostility either genuinely or as a bargaining position.

This cannot be explained away as merely Communist-induced and a part of the Communist world revolution. The nationalist feeling runs deep and often needs no Communist stimulus, as, for example, in Cuba and Panama. But we never seem to be on the side of the nationalist in time to prevent a prior alignment with the Communists.

This may merely be in the nature of things. We stand for stability while the Communists stand for revolution.

We only know that in the past 4 years the nationalist problem has not gone away but has become more varied and widespread. Every now and then we get a new taste of it: the rioting in Panama, an unexpected coup in Vietnam, a military coup in some Latin American country.

For a time we have quiet on the more exposed frontiers of the world. Then our traffic into Berlin is stopped or a plane is shot down.

Next it may be a renewed Chinese Communist drive into India or Uganda may turn into a one-party Soviet-aided state, or Indonesia may go the way of Cambodia.

We may have a lull in the cold war with Russia, but an objective assessment of events should be convincing to President Johnson that his major problem is to arrest the contracting influence of the United States in world affairs.

The Democratic administration came to office on the pledge that it would restore America's lost prestige and influence. It has not yet done so. We have lost ground since 1960 from Cuba to Zanzibar.

A616

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

February 8

## Enforcement in Hotels and Cafes

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS G. ABERNETHY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that the House now has under consideration the so-called civil rights bill, I think it most appropriate that the views of Mr. David Lawrence, which appeared in the press of yesterday, be included in the RECORD. The column of Mr. Lawrence follows:

ENFORCEMENT IN HOTELS AND CAFES—MOUNTAIN OF LEGAL HEADACHES EXPECTED IN DEALING WITH PROPOSED FIGHTS LAW  
(By David Lawrence)

It looks now as if enactment of a civil rights law prohibiting racial discrimination in hotels, motels, and eating places may prove to be a boomerang. It could hasten the day when the legislation itself will become a dead letter due to an inability on the part of the Federal Government, even with all its resources, to carry out an effective enforcement operation.

Under existing constitutional law, there is no sanction for the legislation. But the hope of its sponsors is that the Supreme Court will reverse all earlier decisions and bow to the advocates of integration.

Attempts to enforce even constitutional laws sometimes have resulted in bitter feeling, rather than an amiable adjustment of differences. The Nation's experience with the liquor prohibition laws is a case in point. In fact, after a dozen years of frustration over the problem of enforcement, another amendment to the Constitution turned this whole issue back to the States.

Already the effort to desegregate public schools is backfiring. The boycotts and disturbances in the North are more numerous than in the South, and are often characterized by violence. A New York City newspaper reported the other day that the Negro boycott of the public schools there "was in disregard for the law," and that it did more "to alienate black and white, and alienate them when they are young so they can carry it with them forever, than anything that has happened in this city in 25 years."

Some progress toward adjustment of racial disputes has been made in various parts of the country, but this may be adversely affected when the public accommodations rules become known to the public and when the problem of enforcement is more widely discussed than it is today. One businessman writes of this prospect as follows:

"Many large hotels and restaurants are now integrated, but reserve the right not to serve guests for dozens of reasons: Women in shorts or beachwear, men without jacket or tie, men or women who are loud, disorderly, or drunk, etc. Under Federal law, how could such a dining room refuse to serve a drunken Negro and not be subject to litigation? Aside from the trouble and expense of going into court, how could the hotel prove the Negro's rejection was due to disorderly conduct or excessive drinking if the plaintiff claims discrimination?"

Motels often do not rent to travelers with local license tags on their cars, or without luggage, or if they are in any way suspicious. This will provide excuses for discrimination. Undoubtedly word will get around in various communities that certain hotels, motels, and eating places actually do discriminate racially, and only white persons will be wel-

come. Nobody will advertise such a fact, but it will be spread by word of mouth.

The problem often is really not one involving any antiracial feeling on the part of the motel owner himself, but he discovers frequently that he can get more business by discrimination than by nondiscrimination.

The public accommodations law has been urged as a way to overcome these defects, but the prohibition experience argues the other way—that the businesses which comply with the law may find themselves at a disadvantage while their competitors use subterfuges to deny their facilities to those they do not choose to serve.

In the prohibition era, moreover, it took a vast army of Federal agents and large legal staffs to carry out an enforcement program involving customer relations. But bootlegging flourished and speakeasies were established to sell liquor in defiance of the law and the Constitution. Some persons were jailed, but a far greater number defied the law.

The big debate on the public accommodations section will come in the Senate, but all indications now are that the legislation will be enacted into law before summer. This means that the enforcement problem will be before the country soon thereafter, and a large number of lawsuits may be expected.

Meanwhile, the school-integration problem is reaching its most acute stage because neighborhood schools will no longer be protected from invasion by those who live outside the neighborhood. Efforts now are being made to produce a racial balance by transporting students from all parts of a city or county in order to integrate a larger and larger number of Negroes with whites.

This is encouraging enrollments in private schools. In some northern areas there is bitterness among white citizens who cannot afford to send their children to private schools and who resent the enforcement of integration.

Theoretically, the Supreme Court never ordered integration as such, but merely declared that segregation in public education is not constitutional. There has been no high court decision on whether, under the Constitution, the States can retain their right to require children living in a certain neighborhood to attend schools in the districts geographically prescribed.

## Muzzling Our Panama Expert

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 8, 1964

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, shocking though it is that we still have a vacancy in our Ambassadorship to Panama since last August, it is unbelievable that the former Ambassador, the Honorable Joseph S. Farland, was completely neglected by Secretary of State Rusk and the other do-gooders in the State Department upon his return from Panama.

Henry J. Taylor, in the Palm Beach Sun-Sentinel of February 3, graphically portrays this deliberate snub of someone who might have helped forestall our present crisis:

OUR EXPERT ON PANAMA WAS MUZZLED  
(By Henry J. Taylor)

What really happened to Ambassador to Panama Joseph S. Farland should explain

much about what confronts President Johnson.

Farland is an ex-FBI agent, counterintelligence expert, chief of mission for three and a half years in Panama, acclaimed as one of the most successful ambassadors we have ever had in Latin America.

Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the House Foreign Affairs Committee January 15 he was taken by surprise by events in Panama.

The committee asked whether his Department had fully consulted the Ambassador. "Oh, yes, Mr. Farland has been completely debriefed," Rusk testified.

Farland has stated publicly he was asked nothing.

He said Rusk apparently relied on a subordinate, Lansing Collins, who reported to him after engaging Farland in "a short, and largely irrelevant conversation," that is all.

"When I arrived home in August," Farland said, "and the State Department circulated its customary notice to appropriate agencies listing returned ambassadors available for consultation, a man in the White House went to work."

"His name is Dalph Dunley. On whose authority he acted I do not know. But Dunley telephoned the various agencies, including the Pentagon, that I was not to be invited for consultation."

He stated also, "when I went to Washington for consultation in the late fall of 1962, Edwin Martin, the then Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, stepped in."

"We here in the State Department will ordinate Lansing Collins, who reported to take care of any discussions about Panama with the CIA ourselves. Further, you are not to have discussions with Members of Congress on the Hill," Martin directed."

Farland met President Kennedy at San Salvador last March.

"President Kennedy did not know about Martin's directive," Farland continued, "and in Martin's presence he crossed up Martin on the congressional angle."

"The President told me to see inquiring congressional leaders on my next trip home. I had nothing but courtesy, understanding, and so far as I know, approval from President Kennedy personally and directly."

Farland described the CIA as "underzealous in knowing what was happening in Panama and overzealous in building a CIA empire in the zone."

"The station Chief had exposed himself as a prominent figure in the high social world," Farland stated. "They simply did not know what was going on. I spelled this out repeatedly to both the State Department and CIA's Washington headquarters in terms of Isthmus and American security. Neither acted. It took me nearly a year to get the station Chief removed."

## The Positive Approach for Conservatives

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BRUCE ALGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 7, 1964

Mr. ALGER. Mr. Speaker, a favorite trick of the radical-liberals is to advocate all sorts of projects that strike at the very root of our freedoms and then charge those who oppose such attacks on liberty as being negative.

It is time for conservatives to point out that the positive approach to the issues of our time is to preserve this Re-